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Week in Headlines

International

London Conf. ended with 9-nation agreement to rearm West Germany.
Trieste dispute settled by Yugoslavia & Italy.
French exposed Red ring spying on defense secrets.
USSR revised atomic control, disarmament proposals in UN.

United States

President limited campaigning to national issues.
Senate probers aired charges of unethical housing profits.
Anti-Negro students demonstrated in Baltimore, Washington.
Giants won 4-game World Series.

WORLD AFFAIRS

WEST EUROPE

Agree to Arm Germany

London Pact Unifies Defenses

Foreign ministers of 7 West European nations and the U.S. & Canada signed an agreement in London Oct. 3 to enable West Germany to join the NATO-Brussels Treaty alliance.

The London conference, having produced a substitute for EDC acceptable both to the French & West German premiers, was hailed by U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles as "without doubt one of the great conferences of all times."

Forces Unified & Controlled

The "Final Act" of the conference contained provisions for granting West Germany sovereignty & membership in the Brussels Treaty & NATO, controlling German arms manufacture through a new Brussels Treaty agency and giving the NATO Supreme Commander increased powers over the use of forces in West Europe. American, British & Canadian assurances of armed support for continental countries in the enlarged Brussels Treaty were made part of the Final Act.

Other details of the London Conf. agreement:

German Sovereignty—The U.S., Britain & France declared their intention to abolish their occupation of West Germany [but not West Berlin] as soon as implementing agreements could be drawn up & ratified by parliaments. They intended to do this "before or simultaneously with the arrangements for the German defense contribution." Meantime the 3 Allied High Commissioners "will not use the powers to be relinquished unless in agreement with the [West German] Federal government" except with regard to disarmament, demilitarization & cases where the German Govt. was not legally prepared to act. After the end of occupation, the 3 Allied powers would continue only to "discharge certain responsibilities [to remain in Berlin, insure democratic unification of Germany & maintain defense forces in the Federal Republic] arising out of the international situation."[2]

Brussels Treaty Expansion—West Germany & Italy would be invited to join Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands & Luxembourg as members of the Brussels Treaty. The existing Brussels "consultative" council would be given new "powers of decision" and the Brussels Treaty Org. would acquire more authority to control armament levels [see col. 2] & NATO defense contributions of the continental BTO countries [Britain excepted].[3]

★ ★ ★

Molotov Counters London

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, speaking in East Berlin Oct. 6, demanded that the London Conf. plan to rearm West Germany be dropped and that the Big 4 powers confer "immediately" to conclude agreements on German peace & unification and "withdrawal of the occupation troops from both East & West." He said the Russians were willing to "discuss" Western proposals "on the question of free all-German elections" — main point of disagreement in Big 4 talks last winter. Molotov said the failure of EDC enhanced prospects for agreement on an all-German election plan but that "the restoration of German unity would become impossible" if the new London plan were carried out. He spoke at a celebration of the East German Govt.'s 5th anniversary (Oct. 7).[1]

★ ★ ★

German Forces—"The size & general character of the German defense contribution will conform to the contribution fixed for the EDC." [This meant that West Germany would raise: an army of about 12 divisions with 500,000 men; a 1,326-plane tactical air force; a new coastal-defense navy of small, high-speed vessels. The army was to contain: 6 motorized divisions, each equipped with 60 to 80 tanks; 4 tank divisions of 280-300 tanks each; 2 mechanized infantry divisions equipped with heavy self-propelled artillery. The air force, to be modeled after Britain's RAF, was to have 10 bomber, 4 fighter, 2 bad-weather fighter, reconnaissance & transport units served by 2,000 officer-flyers & 84,000 other men.][4]

[Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied (NATO) Commander in Europe, predicted Oct. 5 in Washington that it would take 2 years to organize & train the German Army.]

Armaments Control—The BTO was to determine each member country's contribution to NATO, establishing levels to be increased only by unanimous agreement among BTO members. The BTO also was to work out agreements barring its continental members [Britain excepted] from maintaining unnecessarily powerful internal defense & police forces. Limitations prescribed by the old EDC treaty were to be applied to each nation's production & import of certain heavy & mass-destruction weapons. Germany filed a separate pledge in this respect [see below]. A new BTO agency with authority to collect data & make inspections in member countries would supervise the enforcement of armaments control. It would take into account the recommendations of NATO military leaders in establishing national levels of armament.[5]

German Arms Production—West German Chancellor-Forgn. Min. Konrad Adenauer declared that West Germany would abstain from manufacture of atomic, biological & chemical weapons, warships of more than 3,000-ton displacement & submarines of over 350-ton displacement. The pledge included also an agreement that Germany would not make guided missiles or bombers designed for strategic [long-range] operations unless this were recommended by the NATO supreme commander & approved by 2/3 of the BTO Council.[6]

NATO Command—Expansion of powers of the Supreme Allied (NATO) Commander in Europe over most national armed forces in the continental BTO area were agreed upon as a substitute for an arms pool & geographic limitations on arms production—safeguards against German aggression first sought in London by French Premier-Forgn. Min. Pierre Mendès-France.[7] The NATO Council

1—see p. 306F3 2—see pp. 313C-E3, 245B3; Vol. XII, pp. 165C-F, 166A-E 3—see p. 321C1 4—see Vol. XII, pp. 61E-K, 166C 5—see p. 321D1 6—see Vol. XII, p. 165G 7—see p. 322D1

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Gruenther on Red Threat

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, NATO Supreme Commander, said Oct. 2 in Denver where he had conferred with Pres. Eisenhower:

If Russia started a major war in Europe now it probably would "win the first phase" but eventually would be "beaten very badly" due to superior power of the U.S. strategic air force. There was grave danger that present Soviet leaders would disrupt Allied unity & "pick us off one by one." "Stalin was tough, but these new fellows are much more clever than Stalin in the propaganda field." "American impatience," although a key factor in building "better bathtubs, steel mills & automobiles," must be restrained in seeking solutions to difficult international problems.[1]

Gruenther said in Washington Oct. 5 that the new London agreement to use Germany in European defense was "excellent" but that EDC would have produced a firmer political unification of West Europe.[2]

of Ministers was to act soon to assign these additional powers to Supreme Commander Gruenther: command of all NATO-allied forces on the continent except those deemed by NATO to be "suitable to remain under national command"; authority to deploy NATO forces &, after consultation with national authorities, specify where they should be based; authority to integrate & standardize the various national forces consistent with military efficiency and to control & coordinate logistical support of all armies under his command. He was to exercise a veto over redeployment & operational use of NATO forces on the continent.[3]

Big 3, Canada & Germany—Declarations pledging peaceful conduct under Art. 2 of the UN Charter were filed by the U.S., Britain, France & West Germany. The Big 3 reaffirmed their policies that (1) the West German regime was "the only German government freely & legitimately constituted (&) entitled to speak for . . . the German people in international affairs"; (2) an attack on West Berlin while it remained under Allied protection would be taken as an attack on the 3 powers; (3) a German peace settlement & unification must be achieved through peaceful means and final determination of Germany's boundaries must await the permanent peace settlement. Also incorporated into the London Conf. Final Act: statements made Sept. 29 by U.S. State Secy. Dulles & British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden that their Govts. would maintain armed forces on the continent to help defend a unified West Europe[4]; a statement by Canadian External Affairs Min. Lester B. Pearson that participation in NATO for Atlantic defense "remains a foundation of Canadian foreign policy."

Dulles Praises Europeans

Dulles said on leaving London Oct. 3 that Western defense had been restored to a "secure, constructive path" and the London agreement contained "a tremendous asset not present in EDC—the general committal of the U.K. to the defense of the continent." He said the London conference, in which Eden, Mendès-France & Adenauer were the most active negotiators, had produced "a European approach" to the problem of meeting "common threats & common dangers."[5]

Pres. Eisenhower also issued a statement in Denver Oct. 4 praising Dulles & the other London conferees for "one of the greatest diplomatic achievements of our time."[6]

European Reaction

Belgian Forgn. Min. Paul-Henri Spaak, after returning to Brussels Oct. 3, said Britain's promise to keep 4 divisions on the continent "saved the conference" and was "the best thing that came out of the ruins of the EDC treaty." Dutch co-Forgn. Min. Johan W. Beyen in Amsterdam Oct. 3: the London results "turned the loss of EDC into a gain, as far as that was possible."

Mendès-France, in Evreux, Normandy Oct. 4 where he was reelected president of the local county council, indicated that he would make French ratification of the London agreement an issue of confidence in his Govt. The London pact generally was approved by Centrist political groups in France and was supported by Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin, top-ranking French military officer & opponent of EDC.[7]

Adenauer was accorded comparatively light applause when he addressed the Bonn Parliament on the London agreement Oct. 5. But Adenauer won a show-of-hands vote Oct. 7 against a Social Dem. (Socialist) motion that the London agreement be tabled pending Western talks with Russia on German unification (as proposed by Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov in an East Berlin speech Oct. 6).[8]

Trieste Dispute Settled

A settlement of the 9-yr.-old dispute between Italy & Yugoslavia over division of the Territory of Trieste was contained in a Memorandum of Understanding issued in London Oct. 5. The agreement was signed by Ambs.-to-Britain Manlio Brosio of Italy & Vladimir Velebit of Yugoslavia, U.S. Amb.-High Comm.-to-Austria Llewellyn E. Thompson and British Asst. Forgn. Undersecy. Geoffrey W. Harrison. (Thompson & Harrison had worked in London the past 8 months on drafting an agreement acceptable to Brosio & Velebit, who did not negotiate directly.)

The memorandum provided for:

- Italy to take over Trieste Zone A (northern half of the territory), including the city of Trieste. 6,000 U.S. & British occupation troops were to be withdrawn in favor of Italian civil administrators & Italian troops as soon as zonal boundary adjustments were made. A 6-sq.-mi. strip of territory on the southern edge of the zone, including the town of Crevatini & a population of 4,000 mostly Slovene, was to be transferred to the Yugoslav sector. Lazzaretto, northwest of Crevatini, was to remain in the Italian zone. Yugoslavia was to have free use of the port of Trieste. The zone awarded to Italy totaled 86 sq. mi. with a population of 302,200.
- Yugoslavia was to substitute civil administration for military occupation of Zone B (southern half of Trieste territory), including the newly-acquired Crevatini area. The enlarged Yugoslav zone covered 199 sq. mi. with a population of 73,500.[9]

The agreement noted that it had been "impossible to put into effect the provisions of the Italian Peace Treaty" to establish a Free Territory of Trieste through the UN.[10] The U.S., Britain & Yugoslavia therefore acted to terminate military occupation which "it was never intended . . . should be other than temporary . . ."

Pro-Italians staged orderly parades in Trieste City Oct. 5 in celebration of the agreement. The Yugoslav Tanjug news agency said the settlement represented "heavy sacrifice" of "justified national demands" for all of Trieste territory. But Acting Forgn. Secy. Ales Bebler called the agreement a "reasonable compromise" and predicted settlement of other Italo-Yugoslav disputes, including relocation of the boundary near Gorizia.[11]

French Spy Ring Exposed

2 officials of the French Defense Ministry & a Paris newspaperman were arrested Oct. 1-2 on charges of having betrayed proceedings of the Natl. Defense Com. (coordinating agency for secret defense information) to Communists. The charges were based on testimony of André Baranes, former reporter for the pro-Communist newspaper *Liberation*. He was said to have disclosed that he obtained defense secrets from Roger Labrusse, the Defense Ministry's director of national protection, and indirectly (through Labrusse) from Jean Turpin, chief personal secretary to Defense Ministry Secy. Gen. Jean Mons. Labrusse & Turpin were arrested Oct. 1 and Baranes Oct. 2. Mons also was suspended on charges of negligence in protecting defense secrets.

Baranes was quoted as having told investigators that he also gave Jean Dides, an anti-Communist police official, some defense documents he had obtained—a Communist Party strategm to convince the Govt. that the Reds knew its defense secrets & that

1—see p. 190D2 2—p. 330D1 3—p. 321D1 4—p. 322F1-C2 5—p. 322G1 6—p. 290B1 7—pp. 322D1, 179F1 8—pp. 329D2, 322A1, E1 9—see p. 134F3 10—see Vol. XIII, p. 420C1; XII, 95E-F 11—Vol. XIII, p. 412B1

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French resistance in Indo-China was useless. (Dides had been suspended for illegal possession of a report on a Natl. Defense Com. meeting.) Baranes said French CP Secy. Jacques Duclos "laughed" when Baranes offered him secret data and said he (Duclos) had more secret information than Baranes.

Duclos, testifying before a magistrate's investigation of the case Oct. 6, denounced Baranes' story as "grotesque." Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, editor of *Liberation*, denied as a "fable" Baranes' charge that he was in possession of Natl. Defense Com. secrets and received a $20,000-a-mo. subsidy from the CP.

Baranes was formally charged Oct. 3 with endangering state security.

DISARMAMENT

Russia Revises Arms Plan

A revised Soviet proposal on world disarmament & atomic control was placed on the UN Gen. Assembly agenda by its Steering Com. Oct. 5.

Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, addressing the Assembly in New York Sept. 30, offered a resolution providing for: (1) an "international convention" on "prohibition of atomic, hydrogen & other" mass-destruction weapons, "substantial reduction of armaments" & "international control over the implementation of these decisions"; (2) reduction of all armed forces in 6 mos. to one year "by 50% of agreed norms"; (3) "a temporary international control commission . . . under the Security Council with the power to request from states the necessary information on the implementation of" disarmament measures.

Vishinsky said that an Anglo-French plan for gradual application of atomic disarmament—first rejected when presented in UN disarmament talks June 11—could be made a "basis" for new discussions. British State Min. Selwyn Lloyd & French Justice Min. Guerin de Beaumont told the Assembly Oct. 4 they welcomed this Soviet gesture but it remained to be seen whether Russia actually would agree to effective controls. The Anglo-French plan called for an initial ban on use of atomic weapons except in defense against aggression, then eventually an unconditional ban under a world control agency.[1]

(NATO commander Alfred M. Gruenther warned Oct. 2 that a ban on atomic weapons would give Russia an overwhelming military edge because of its superiority in manpower.)[2]

Eisenhower Pool Study Launched

A UN staff committee named by Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld & headed by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as chairman began a study Oct. 1 of ways to establish an international pool of peaceful atomic energy resources under the UN.[3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Nixon Lauds 'Ike's' Role

Vice Pres. Nixon assured reporters in Denver Oct. 7 that Pres. Eisenhower "has played exactly the right role" by staying out of local election campaigns and confining his campaigning to a few televised talks on national issues.

Nixon, at the President's vacation hq. to discuss campaign strategy, called Pres. Eisenhower a "political phenomenon" who might be capable of transferring his personal popularity to individual candidates. But he felt the President should not stump the country for local candidates, as previous Presidents had done, because it would be "out of character" and might "backfire."

Pres. Eisenhower urged election of a Republican Congress Sept. 22-24 during a 3-day, 2,764-mi. flying tour of Montana, Washington, Oregon & California. He then resumed his "working vacation" in Denver.

The President pledged in Missoula, Mont. Sept. 22 that his Admin. "never will . . . desert any section or people who need help that only the Fed. Govt. can give" but that "never will we step across the line [of] unwarranted intrusion into your lives."

Speaking Sept. 23 at the dedication of McNary Dam (on the Columbia River between Washington & Oregon), Pres. Eisenhower said the Fed. Govt. should develop hydro-electric power in "partnership" with state & local authorities. He assailed "zealots" who said this job was "exclusively the responsibility of the Fed. Govt." "Where local enterprise can shoulder the burden, it will be encouraged & supported," the President said. "But where local action cannot or should not fully meet the need, we shall have federal action."

In his key speech, in Hollywood Bowl Sept. 23, the President noted that a political party had to "control both the Executive & the Legislative Branches of the Govt." in order for it "to be held clearly accountable." Politics "has a field day," he said, "when the Congress is controlled by one political party & the Executive Branch by the other." He called these "the compelling reasons why completion of [his Admin.'s] great program requires election of a Republican-led Congress."

Pres. Eisenhower, speaking to GOP leaders in Los Angeles Sept. 24, assailed "the wisecracking, so-called intellectuals going around showing how wrong" others were. He said an intellectual was "a man who takes more words than is necessary to tell more than he knows."[4]

Dispute over Ousters

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall demanded Oct. 1 that Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell either apologize "for calling [Vice Pres. Nixon] a liar or remove his signature from the 'fair play' statement he signed."[5] He also assailed Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.).

Hall denounced their attacks on Nixon for Nixon's claim that the Admin. had ousted "thousands" of Communists & security risks. He said Mitchell had "ducked the main point . . . the Eisenhower Admin's effectiveness in dealing with communism & subversive infiltration as opposed to the previous Admin.'s do-nothing attitude." "Some 400" persons "eliminated" by March "had definite subversive connections—and that includes active communism or fellow traveling," Hall said.

Johnston retorted immediately that Nixon "told a deliberate falsehood and I can prove it." In regard to Hall's statement about 400 risks (the Admin. had reported 383), Johnston said: Admin. officials who testified before the Senate Civil Svc. Com. "could not name one single Communist who had been fired [or] testify that even one of the 383 had actually been fired."[6]

Mitchell, in a statement released Oct. 2, urged that Nixon "publicly name the Communists he says the Admin. has kicked out of the Govt." Mitchell said at a Natl. Press. Club meeting in Washington Oct. 5 that "the new issue in this campaign is Nixon's veracity" and whether the President was "going to countenance Nixon's blatant falsehoods." He said: "The Republicans are not using McCarthy* this year. Nixon has been trotted out to fill the nasty role of cheap slanderer of Democrats. . . ."

Nixon charged in Bridgeport, Conn. Oct. 1 that Mitchell's & Johnston's statements were "exactly opposite from the truth" and reflected the attitude of Americans for Democratic Action†, which was "presently running the Democratic Natl. Com." He said Civil Svc. Comm. Chrmn. Philip Young had reported in March the ouster of 400 fellow travelers. These, said Nixon, had enough participation in Communist fronts to be security risks. Also ousted: 600 with records of felonies & misdemeanors; 200 sexual deviates; persons with drinking, narcotic or other habits making them potential blackmail targets.

Nixon said in Indianopolis Sept. 23 that in addition to removing "thousands" of security risks from Govt. jobs, the Eisenhower Admin., in 19 months, had convicted 50 Communist leaders, listed 62 subversive organizations, deported 110 subversive aliens, excluded 141 others.

Republican Replaces McCarran

GOP Gov. Charles H. Russel of Nevada Oct. 1 appointed Republican attorney Ernest S. Brown, 51, to the Senate seat of the late Pat McCarran (D.)[7] The Republicans simultaneously began legal action to forestall an election for the seat. Russell said he

*McCarthy had announced that he would limit his campaigning to concentrate on Communist hunting. He said later he had to cancel planned political talks because of sinus trouble.

†The ADA's national board Oct. 2 adopted a resolution commending Nixon "for his recent statement [in Wilmington, Del. Sept. 30] against the perpetuation of segregation in our public schools."

1—see pp. 265F, 215G 2—330A1 3—322D2 4—312B1 5—326C3, 312B1 6—326F3 7—327F3

was appointing Brown for McCarran's "unexpired term"—to run until 1957—despite a ruling Sept. 30 by the state's Democratic Atty. Gen. William T. Mathews that the vacancy should be filled by a Nov. 2 election and that any interim appointment (such as Brown's) would end when the Senate convened in January.

The Democratic State Central Com. Oct. 1 chose ex-State Atty. Gen. Alan Bible, 45, as its candidate to oppose Brown in an election for the seat.[1]

CIO 'Scores' Legislators

The CIO reported Oct. 3 that 80% of Democratic votes in the Senate & 78% in the House were "pro public interest" in 29 "showdown" votes in the last Congress. 12% of Republican votes in the Senate & 19% in the House were approved by the CIO.[2]

Among Senators up for reelection, the CIO said "wrong" votes on 6 "key" issues were cast by: Republicans Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.), Margaret Chase Smith (Me.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Styles Bridges (N.H.) & Guy Cordon (Ore.). It reported "right" votes on these issues by Democratic Sens. John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Guy M. Gillette (Ia.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Jas. E. Murray (Mont.), Robert S. Kerr (Okla.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) & Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.).

Other Developments

Adlai E. Stevenson, campaigning for Democratic Congressional candidates, said in Detroit Oct. 2 that "while the American economy has been shrinking, the Soviet economy has been growing fast." This, he said, might be the most important factor in the current world situation and had a tremendous effect on people in underdeveloped lands.[3] . . . **Clyde V. Tisdale,** 63, Raymond, Wash. logger who won a Democratic Congressional primary after he disclosed that he "very foolishly" had belonged to the Communist Party for a short time 15 years ago, had his State Central Com.'s support withdrawn Sept. 28. . . . **John Roosevelt,** FDR's youngest son, announced in Washington Sept. 29 that he had been named vice chairman of the Natl. Citizens for Eisenhower and would campaign for a Republican Congress. But he said he would not campaign in New York or the Los Angeles area, where 2 of his brothers were running as Democrats.[4]

HOUSING SCANDALS

Rep. Preston Netted $47,600

Rep. Prince H. Preston (D., Ga.) netted about $47,600 on a $2,333 investment in an FHA-backed apartment project, according to testimony heard by the Senate Banking Com. in Washington Oct. 7.[5]

This disclosure was made after Preston charged Oct. 6 that Chrmn. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) of the Senate committee planned "to make political capital" of his case "on the eve of the November election." Preston's defense of his "legitimate business enterprise" was made at a Democratic meeting in Statesboro, Ga., where he accepted nomination for a 5th Congressional term. "At no time did I use my office to influence any official," he said. "There was not one federal dollar involved [and] no guarantee of any loan by the Govt."

Learning of Preston's statement, Capehart took the stand as a witness Oct. 7 and swore that he did not know of Preston's involvement until Oct. 5, when Mayor William A. Bowen of Statesboro testified that he, Preston & James L. Sundy held 1/3 interests each in a firm that netted $143,000 from a $7,000 investment. Capehart said Bowen had been called to explain a $250,000 windfall profit reported by the FHA.

According to Bowen, who testified Oct. 5 & 7: Preston's name never appeared in the transactions because Bowen acted as Preston's "nominee" at Preston's request. Preston, Bowen & Sundy capitalized Bowen-Sundy Enterprises at $7,000 and received a $1,402,000 FHA-insured loan in 1950 to build Nelson Apartments in Savannah, Ga. They bought the land for $30,000 and retained the Byck-Worrell construction company to do the building. While the project was going up, the 3 partners sold their stock in Bowen-Sundy to Byck-Worrell for $150,000 (giving them a $47,600 profit) and sold the land for its $30,000 cost price.

Clyde Powell Accused Again

Ousted FHA Comm. Clyde L. Powell invoked the 5th Amend. for the 3d time when he refused in Washington Oct. 5 to answer the Senate committee's questions about alleged bribes.[6]

Architect Albert I. Cassel testified Oct. 5 that he had paid Powell $10,000 on Powell's demand to get Powell's aid in increasing an FHA-insured loan for Mayfair Mansions (originally Mayfair Gardens), a Negro project in Washington.

According to Cassel's testimony: He had trouble getting an FHA loan in 1942 until he received a call from the White House office of the late Marvin H. McIntyre, FDR's press secretary, and was advised to get a "political constituency" for the project. He sought aid of the Rev. (Elder) Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, Negro evangelist, who promised to supply influence for $12,500 (¼ the architect's fee). Michaux enlisted influential backers, including George Allen & Harry C. Butcher, who never took "a cent" from the project. Powell demanded the $10,000 in 1946 during negotiations for additional mortgaging. Michaux told Cassel this "was the way things are done but he was a preacher and could have nothing to do with passing money." Cassel took the money from the project's funds and gave it to Powell. Powell asked Cassel for another $2,500 in Jan. 1948 to pay "gambling debts" because "people were going to kill him." Cassel gave him the money from the project's funds, and Powell repaid it by June 1948.

Michaux, testifying the same day, corroborated Cassel's account of his activities.

John C. Bard of the Govt. Accounting Office testified Oct. 5 that Powell's FHA salary after deductions totaled $75,793 between 1945 & Apr. 1954 but that Powell had made bank deposits totaling $218,630 during the period. John C. Cocker of Riggs Natl. Bank testified that Powell also had paid cash for $19,486 in cashier's checks.

Nathan Manilow, developer of the $27 million FHA-backed Park Forest project near Chicago, testified Oct. 5 that: Powell borrowed $7,500 from him in Mar. 1948. Powell repaid it all although Manilow's accountant erroneously wrote off $5,500 of it as a bad debt on Manilow's 1949 tax return.

William Taylor Johnson, Virginia Beach builder, testified Oct. 5 that he had advanced Powell $3,000 to help him pay dice losses at an all-night party Aug. 19-20, 1950 and that Powell never had repaid the money.[7]

Bookmaker's runner Wardwell C. Dexter testified Oct. 5 that: Powell bet $100 to $120 a day on horse races in 9 months of 1940-41. He stopped taking Powell's bets when Powell failed to pay $1,500.

Powell appeared Oct. 6 before a federal grand jury convened in Washington to probe housing scandals.[8]

Other Senate Committee News

Capehart charged Oct. 7 that general counsel Samuel E. Neel of the Mortgage Bankers Assn. had "told the FHA to go to hell" by advising association members they did not have to answer an FHA questionnaire designed to supply information about windfall profits. The FHA had sent out 6,438 questionnaires in August, had received only 1,261 replies.

Internal Revenue Comm. T. Coleman Andrews told the Senate committee Oct. 7 that his bureau expected to collect additional taxes from windfall profiteers.

Ian Woodner, who received more than $40 million in FHA-insured loans, testified in Washington Oct. 6 that he had agreed to pay ex-FHA Comm. Franklin D. Richards $10,000 for a favorable ruling on a permit for the Woodner Hotel in Washington. The ruling was granted in July 1952. Richards, who left the FHA June 30, 1952, testified Oct. 7 that he received $9,600 from Woodner as a consultant on the ruling. But he denied making any personal contacts with FHA officials in the matter.[9] Woodner conceded Oct. 6 that he had used FHA-insured mortgage money to pay detectives in fighting his wife's divorce.

Among earlier testimony:

David Kent, who built the Dorie Miller interracial cooperative apartment project in Corona, Queens, N.Y., told the committee in New York Sept. 27: He lent Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) $3,000 to buy a sports car in 1952, had not been repaid. Powell's secretaries, Acy Lennon & William J. Hampton, had been hired as rental agents for the project at a fee of 3% of the rents and received about $8,800 a year in addition to their annual federal salaries of $6,000 & $5,000 respectively. They used Powell's N.Y. office to sell apartments.

[Powell immediately announced that the loan was "a personal matter" and not connected with any FHA deal. He said: He had learned in June that Kent was to be investigated. He therefore had asked Housing & Home Finance Agency Admin. Albert M. Cole to check the files. The check showed "no record of my ever having interceded for anyone in any way" on FHA business. He & other prominent New Yorkers (GOP Rep. Jacob K. Javits & Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr.) had supported this interracial housing cooperative, the city's first, by helping to find tenants. Lennon & Hampton were made agents for the project by the Dry Dock Savings Bank, and Powell had nothing to do with it.]

Samuel Caspert, secretary of New York's Manhattantown, Inc. slum-clearance project, testified in New York Oct. 1: Manhattantown's sponsors & relatives had taken $649,215 from the project so far although no construction had started. The money came from rent paid by tenants of slum buildings not yet razed. The site was condemned by the city for $15,385,784 and turned over to Manhattantown for $3,106,711, of which $2,019,361 was still owed. The loss was borne ⅔ by the Fed. Govt. & ⅓ by the city under the federal slum-clearance act. Manhattantown had contracted to pay a 1¼% builder's fee to Manhattantown Pres. Jack Ferman & a 1¼% architect's fee to Manhattantown stockowner Melvin Kessler but had listed builder's & architect's fees at 5% each in an application for an FHA mortgage guarantee. The city had valued Manhattantown land at $4.50 a sq. ft., but it was listed at $15.25 in the FHA application. Caspert's son-in-law, Theodore Mittman, was $15,000-a-yr. manager of Apartment Equipment Rentals, a company which paid Manhattantown $33,000 (Mittman's firm received $29,995 from Manhattantown as back rent the same day) for the refrigerators & stoves in the old tenements. AER immediately rented them back to Manhattantown, collected $115,326 in one year from Manhattantown, then sold them back to Manhattantown for the original $33,000 and distributed the profits to Mittman's firm's owners, all stockholders (or relatives of stockholders) in Manhattantown.

1—see Vol. XII, p. 280M-N 2—XII, 271M 3—p. 317F1 4—Vol. XIII, p. 273F1; XII, 352F 5—p. 316F1-F2 6—pp. 315F3, 218E1 7—316E2 8—316C1 9—Vol. XII, 184C-D

Kessler testified Oct. 1: His brother-in-law, Max Becker, worked full-time as $90-a-week manager of his (Kessler's) office. Becker simultaneously received $180 a week as a part-time Manhattantown employe and paid it all (total $13,500) to Kessler to satsify an old debt.

The committee forced attorney Abraham Traub, who represented builders of 70 FHA-financed projects listed at more than $100 million, to surrender his records Sept. 27. Traub refused to explain $226,000 he had listed in his 1950-52 tax returns as "expenses for clients."

New Justice Dept. Unit

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Oct. 6 announced creation of a new unit in the Justice Dept's Criminal Div. to handle housing-scandal investigations. Nathaniel E. Kossack was named to head the new unit. Brownell simultaneously assigned Max H. Goldschein, one of his special assistants, to coordinate the grand jury investigations of the scandals.

LABOR

N.Y. Dock Strike

A one-day strike tied up N.Y. port activities Oct. 5 but was settled late the same day. The 25,000 striking members of the independent Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. returned to work Oct. 7. The settlement gave the ILA an 8¢ hourly raise retroactive to Oct. 1, 1953 & a 2¢-an-hr. increase in welfare contributions retroactive to Apr. 1. In return, the union agreed to start talks immediately for a 2-yr. contract and not to strike for 45 days during the negotiations.

The union had called the strike to enforce demands that the 10¢ package be completely retroactive to Oct. 1, 1953, when the old contract expired, and that these back payments be granted before any talks started for a new pact. The shipping companies had offered the exact retroactive payments finally accepted but had insisted that they be part of the new contract.[1]

John Dwyer, who led the unsuccessful fight to destroy the ILA and bring its members into the AFL's new Intl. Bro'hood of Longshoremen, quit the AFL Sept. 17 with a denunciation of AFL leaders who withdrew "99% of their support" after the ILA beat the IBL in a representation election. He advised IBL members to "forget the AFL" and go back to the ILA. James Egan, who had been named director of the AFL's permanent waterfront hq., also quit the AFL Sept. 17.[2] . . . The NLRB's N.Y. regional office charged Sept. 2 that the N.Y. Shipping Assn. discriminated illegally against non-ILA longshoremen.[3] (Vincent G. Barnett, Barber Lines chairman, was reelected NYSA pres. Sept. 2.)

(AFL dockworkers in San Juan, P.R. ratified Sept. 5 a 2-yr. contract with the Puerto Rico Steamship Assn. It provided for a 20¢ hourly raise and ended a strike which started June 15.)

Other Strikes

A 2-state (Washington & Oregon) fact-finding board headed by Washington State Supreme Court Judge Frederick George Hamley, 50, began hearings in Portland, Ore. Oct. 1 on the Pacific Northwest lumber strike. 60,000 members of the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers and CIO Woodworkers had halted logging, sawmill & plywood operations June 21 in a strike for a 12½¢ hourly raise. About 12,000 settled for lesser raises before the 2 unions agreed to return under the fact-finding plan proposed by Govs. Arthur Langlie (Wash.) & Paul Patterson (Ore.).[4]

A violence-marked strike, started at the Square D Electrical Co. in Detroit June 15, was settled by the independent United Electrical Workers Sept. 29 for a 4¢ hourly raise, a 1.2¢-an-hr. increase in fringe payments & other benefits. Clashes of pickets, nonstrikers & police began Sept. 3 after the company issued a back-to-work call Sept. 2. 1,200 strikers were involved.

A 2-yr. strike at the Calcasieu and Southern Industries paper mills in Elizabeth, La. was ended Oct. 1 after more than 179 acts of violence. Presidents Paul L. Phillips of the AFL Intl. Bro'hood of Paper Makers & John P. Burke of the Intl. Bro'hood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers admitted defeat and called off picketing.

A strike of 25,500 workers at 8 Firestone Tire & Rubber plants, started Aug. 13, was settled by the CIO Rubber Workers Sept. 4 for a 6½¢ hourly raise (to $2.16½).[5]

(Ex-Fed. Mediation Svc. Dir. David L. Cole was appointed Aug. 30 as chairman of a Labor Dept. advisory committee on labor problems in atomic energy plants.)[6]

Communist Issue

The independent Intl. Fur & Leather Workers announced Oct. 2 that Ben Gold had resigned as president and had been succeeded by Abe Feinglass, 50, Midwest regional director. The union was barred May 30 from using NLRB services on grounds it kept Gold, an avowed Communist for 30 years, as president after he was convicted of having signed a fraudulent non-Communist affidavit.[7]

NLRB examiner George A. Downing ruled Sept. 11 that Secy.-Treasurer Maurice E. Travis of the independent Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers had signed fraudulent non-Communist affidavits since 1949, when Travis "resigned from the Communist Party to make it possible for him to execute his affidavit."[8]

Mergers & Affiliations

The 42,000-member CIO United R.R. Workers became a unit of the CIO Transport Workers Union Oct. 1.[9] . . . The 52,000-member independent Mechanics Education Society of America voted Sept. 20 to affiliate with the CIO. . . . The CIO United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers voted Sept. 15 to merge with the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union (provided the latter agrees) and form a 200,000-member union.[10]

Mitchell-Weeks Policy Squabble

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell admitted to newsmen Sept. 30 that he & Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks sometimes clashed over labor policy, but he indicated that his department's views usually prevailed and that there was no animosity. Weeks issued a statement denying any "split." The *Wall St. Journal* reported Sept. 29 that Mitchell opposed plans by Weeks to end labor unions' immunity under anti-trust laws.[11]

(The CIO demanded in a *CIO News* editorial Sept. 18 that Asst. Commerce Secy. Lothair Teetor be dismissed for saying to the Council of State Chambers of Commerce in Kansas City Sept. 10: The Commerce Dept. "played an important part" in Admin. proposals for Taft-Hartley law amendment and would continue to do so; the T-H law should be changed to give states more power; Congress should not have expanded unemployment compensation coverage but should have left it up to the states; taxes on high incomes should be cut.)[12]

Convention Events

Pres. Eisenhower promised Sept. 24, at the Los Angeles convention of the AFL, that he would try again to "redeem my pledge" to end the "union-busting" & other objectionable provisions of the Taft-Hartley law. He said "a solid Democratic vote in the Senate" had "defeated me" in his previous attempt.[13] The convention Sept. 23 had adopted a resolution denouncing the Eisenhower Admin.'s record and accusing it of "government of, by & for big business." George Meany was reelected to his 3d term as AFL president Sept. 27.[14]

The CIO United Steelworkers held their 7th biennial convention in Atlantic City Sept. 20-24 and did not quit the CIO despite widespread reports of plans to disaffiliate. UMW Pres. John L. Lewis said in a message Sept. 23 that continued CIO membership was weakening the steel union. But Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald said the same day that his union had invested $17½ million in the CIO and "does not intend to throw this investment away." He demanded "complete, immediate organic unity" of the CIO & AFL and said the CIO could negotiate unity in weeks. But McDonald, who had refused to sign the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement,[15] admitted that he himself was a "derelict member" of the joint CIO-AFL unity committee.[16] The convention voted Sept. 24 to bar Communists, Ku Klux Klansmen & fascists from membership.[17]

Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald of the independent leftwing United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers proposed at his union's convention in New York Sept. 27 that a national labor party be formed because workers had "damn little choice" between the Democrats & Republicans.[18] The UE Sept. 29 reelected Fitzgerald & Secy.-Treasurer Julius Emspak.[19] . . . The CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, meeting in Miami Beach Sept. 27-28, reelected James E. Carey as president and denounced Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & his supporters as "valuable allies

1—see p. 113D3 2—294C2 3—Vol. XIII, p. 332D3 4—XII, 240J-K 5—p. 294D2 6—p. 277C3; Vol. XIII, 100L 7—p. 223C1 8—Vol. IX, p. 301H 9—p. 13D3; Vol. XI, 118B 10—p. 277C3 11—pp. 317A2, 262B2 12—Vol. XIII, 363A3 13—p. 160A1 14—317A2 15—191A2 16—Vol. XII, p. 380G 17—Vol. XII, pp. 152B, 380L 18—Vol. XIII, p. 28N; XII, 314A 19—Vol. XIII, p. 42E3

LABOR STATISTICS

(Combined Labor & Commerce Dept. report)

	Aug.	July
Civilian labor force	65,522,000	65,494,000
Employment	62,276,000	62,148,000
Agricultural	6,928,000	7,486,000
Non-agricultural	55,349,000	54,661,000
Manufacturing	15,881,000	15,638,000

	Aug.	July	Aug. 1953
Manufacturing data (BLS):			
Av. weekly pay	$71.06	$70.92	$71.69
Av. weekly hrs.	39.7	39.4	40.5

of the Communists who spread abroad doubt, fear & even hatred of America."[1] . . . The Bro'hood of Ry. Trainmen Sept. 28 reelected W. P. Kennedy for a 2d 4-yr. term as president. . . . The AFL United Textile Workers Sept. 2 reelected Anthony Valente to a 2-yr. term as president.

Other Developments

Representatives of 40 movie unions & 200 employers announced in Hollywood Oct. 3 that they had agreed on a $20-a-month pension plan covering 18,000 workers and financed by 2¢-an-hr. contributions from both employers & employes. Employes may join or stay out at their own volition.

American Trucking Assn. Pres. John B. Cole Jr. closed his $6 million Jack Cole Co. trucking firm in Birmingham, Ala. Sept. 20 because, he said, he was losing $40,000 a month as a result of AFL Teamsters demands for "non-productive pay."

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Herbert Hoover Jr. was sworn in as State Undersecy. Oct. 4 in the presence of his father, the ex-President.[2] . . . **Francis P. Carr Jr.,** 38, resigned Oct. 4, effective Oct. 31, as staff director of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom. to take an "operations job" with the Associated Transport, Inc. trucking firm.[3] . . . **Sen. McCarthy** said in an NBC TV interview Oct. 3 that he would not give the Senate an accounting of funds given him to fight communism because he did not intend to "list those who have contributed to the fight." But he insisted that he spent all the money he had or could borrow for this fight and "went broke" doing so.[4] . . . **Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer** was reelected director of the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, N.J.) by a unanimous vote of the board of trustees Oct. 1.[5] . . . **Supreme Court** opened its fall term Oct. 4. . . . **George C. McConnaughey,** 58, chairman of the Defense Contracts Renegotiation Board, was given a recess appointment by Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 25 as FCC chairman and was sworn in Oct. 4. He succeeded Rosel H. Hyde, who resumed his regular FCC membership, and was to fill the unexpired term (until July 1, 1956) of George C. Sterling, who resigned.[6] . . . **Col. Andrew J. Goodpaster,** 39, Army district engineer in San Francisco & a former staff aide to Pres. Eisenhower in Paris, was appointed by the President Sept. 29 as White House staff secy. & defense liaison officer to succeed the late Brig. Gen. Paul T. Carroll.[7] . . . **Laurence B. Robbins** resigned as RFC administrator Oct. 1, effective on his assuming office as an Asst. Treasury Secy.[8] . . . **Oat imports** were limited by Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 4 to 40 million 32-lb. bu. (including up to 39,313,000 bu. from Canada) for the period Oct. 1, 1954-Sept. 30, 1955. He took this step on Tariff Comm. advice.[9] . . . **John David Provoo** was accused of treason in a new warrant issued in Baltimore Sept. 29.[10]

FOREIGN

Czechoslovakia released U.S. Army Lt. Richard H. Dries of New York & Pfc. George Pisk of Austin, Tex. in Waidhaus, Germany Oct. 2. They had been seized by Czech border guards near Eslarn, Germany Sept. 17 & grilled about U.S. atomic weapons.[11] 371 Greek civil war hostages from Czechoslovakia arrived in Salonika Sept. 27.[12] . . . **East Germany** disclosed Oct. 4 that James Starr, 30, an oil worker, & his brother William, 29, electrician, both of Westville, N. J. & employed in West Berlin, had gone over to the East because they thought "the ruling clique in the U.S." was preparing for a world war. . . . **Yugoslavia & Russia** signed an agreement Oct. 1 for barter of non-strategic goods—their 1st deal since 1948.[13] . . . **Colombo Plan** conference in Ottawa admitted Japan & Thailand Oct. 5 to the $8 billion Southeast Asia economic development plan—Japan as a donor, Thailand as a recipient of aid.[14] . . . **Italian Premier** Mario Scelba won a 114-97 vote of confidence in the Italian Senate Sept. 25 against extreme Leftist & Rightist attacks over the Montesi scandal.[15]

Guatemalan Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas disclosed Sept. 29 that 2,000 persons were in jail in Guatemala for Communist activity. Mexican authorities disclosed Oct. 4 that they had arrested ex-police chief Jaime Rosenberg & 15 other prominent Guatemalan exiles for extradition hearings.[16] . . . **Argentine** Govt. & Henry J. Kaiser signed an agreement Oct. 5 for the U.S. industrialist to invest $10 million in a project to produce 40,000 cars & trucks a year in Argentina.

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Oct. 2

FINANCE:			
Fed. Reserve System—	**Sept. 29**	**Sept. 22**	**Sept. 30, 1953**
Reserves	*$21,129.363	*$21,124.152	*$20,033.467
U.S. securities	*$,20,045.612	*$23,770.612	*$25,234.674
Rediscounts	*$298.899	*$169.939	*$329.347
Note circulation	*$25,553.572	*$25,532.604	*$26,033.313
Reserve ratio	46.4%	46.6%	44.7%
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,810	*$21,810	*$22,128
Currency circulation	*$29,922	*$29,880	*$30,275
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$21,005	*$21,023	*$23,035
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,867,462,695	$9,977,581,599	$9,748,454,147
England note circulation	*£1,635.381	*£1,638.026	*£1,532.667
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,494,030	10,772,510	5,106,300
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	166.95	167.50	143.31
Bond sales (par value)	$14,823,000	$15,418,000	$13,284,800
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.39	101.43	96.48
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	79,472	69,044	134,400
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,183,650	6,196,400	6,486,450
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,930,000	6,645,000	9,645,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,072	*9,094	*8,353.541
Carloadings (cars)	[b]710,215	711,228	819,709
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.64⅝	$2.63⅞	$2,55¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.83⅛	$1.86⅛	$1.82⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3545	$ .359	$ .3345
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$30.17	$30.17	$31.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.71	$6.73	$6.66
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]109.7	109.9	110.6
Farm Prices (Agri. Dept.)[e]—	**Sept. 15**	**Aug. 15**	**Sept. 15, 1953**
Received by farmers	246	251	257
Paid by farmers	280	282	277
Percentage of parity	88	89	93
BUSINESS:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]117	120	114
Failures (Sept. 23)‡	212	195	152
From Commerce Dept.:	**July**	**June**	**July 1953**
Personal incomes (ann. rate)	*$286,500	*$286,500	*$288,500
Imports	*$832	*$965	*$908
Exports	*$1,291	*$1,472	*$1,358

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 22 [b]Sept. 25 [c]Sept. 18 [d]Sept. 28 [e]Based on 1910-14 avg.

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(As of Sept. 30)	Sept.	Sept. 1953	July-Sept.	July-Sept. 1953
Net deposits	**$5,280,350,217**	**$6,372,522,778**	**$13,611,927,628**	**$15,516,650,709**
Indiv. income taxes:				
Withheld	$1,489,924,825	$1,538,501,073	$5,050,229,247	$5,564,683,310
Other	$1,368,808,840	$1,689,347,728	$1,765,233,031	$2,242,253,297
Corp. income taxes	$1,107,592,492	$1,636,177,622	$1,958,499,484	$2,613,379,289
Net withdrawals	**$5,363,943,295**	**$6,289,286,602**	**$18,293,565,719**	**$18,958,563,630**
Military	$2,832,694,708	$3,734,716,346	$8,914,355,183	$11,010,280,111
Forgn. aid	$288,487,601	$325,745,565	$1,171,100,036	$1,155,590,144
Veterans	$323,441,166	$322,931,019	$795,675,559	$1,021,735,294
Int. on pub. debt	$460,708,104	$540,997,580	$926,391,560	$937,530,147
Decrease in pub. debt	$145,131,463	$268,831,267	.....	.....
Increase in pub. debt	.....	.....	$3,550,275,805	$6,865,934,543

Gross public debt & guaranteed obligations $274,834,405,024 (including $274,304,614,332 subject to statutory debt limitation); last year $273,000,647,584.

Gold reserve $21,810,245,038; last year $22,128,109,571.

Treasury balance $5,144,722,946.21; last year $7,478,492,515.84.

1—see p. 199A2; Vol. XIII, 394B3 2—p. 277A2 3—pp. 302B1, 292A2,C1, 293C1,F2 4—p. 324A3 5—p. 216C1 6—315B2 7—320B1 8—177D2 9—Vol. XIII, p. 436A3 10—p. 318E1 11—244F2 12—106E3 13—291C3 14—Vol. XIII, 348B2 15—318F3 16—286C3

Desegregation Disorders

Racial desegregation in Baltimore & Washington high schools was upheld by local officials Oct. 1-6 despite anti-Negro "strikes" by 2,000 white students in each city.

Disorders began in Baltimore Oct. 1 when 36 Negroes recently admitted to Southern H.S. were chased by a group of white adults. White students & other anti-Negro demonstrators marched on Baltimore City Hall Oct. 4 but Mayor Thomas F. D'Alesandro refused to listen to their demands. Classes continued although many parents kept children at home for fear of violence, and Baltimore school attendance was reported 95% of normal Oct. 6. Superior Court Judge James K. Cullen of Baltimore dismissed Oct. 5 a writ obtained Sept. 8 by the Maryland Petition Com. and Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of White People to compel the maintenance of segregated schools under a city ordinance.

Anti-Negro student demonstrations broke out in Washington Oct. 4 with Anacostia High School most seriously affected. White students paraded with placards reading "Back to Africa" and "Send them (the Negroes) back to the plantation." Police invoked rules against mass demonstrations near the White House. Washington students striking against classes over the desegregation issue were served an ultimatum Oct. 6 by Schools Supt. Hobart M. Corning to return by Oct. 8 or lose eligibility for sports and other extracurricular activity & honors.

Other Desegregation News

The Delaware State Board of Education Oct. 4 assigned 11 Negroes removed from Milford H.S. to the all-Negro high school in Dover but only one attended class next day.[1]

Florida Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin filed a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court Oct. 1 warning that "violent physical resistance" would be provoked by any attempt to force desegregation in Florida schools. He outlined a plan under which Federal courts would be required to rule on each individual application of a Negro to enter a white school. The court would be empowered to order a Negro's admission, disapprove an application as not in good faith or hold it in abeyance until the school or area was ready for desegregation.[2]

The national CIO Exec. Board, meeting in Washington Oct. 5, called upon Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. to give Federal support to local & state officials in combating "the spread of lawless resistance" to the Supreme Court decision against racial segregation in public schools.[3]

●

Jewish New Year (Rosh Hashonah) 5715 began at sundown Sept. 27 and the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur) at sundown Oct. 6. (Jews in Madrid were denied permission to hold New Year services in a hall of a hotel under a law restricting all non-Catholic religious services to church buildings. Barcelona's first synagogue since the year 1492 was opened Sept. 27.)[4] . . . **Divorce** laws should be revised so as to make 2d divorces harder to get than the first, 3d divorces impossible and the 3d party in a "triangle" liable to jail sentence, the weekly *Church of England Newspaper* said Sept. 24 in an editorial denouncing "one-at-a-time polygamy" via successive divorces.[5]

Sisters of the Divine Spirit, a Roman Catholic order of nuns established Sept. 8 in Mt. Pocono, Pa. to do religious teaching & social work, disclosed Oct. 2 that it would heed a plea by Pope Pius in 1952 to modernize nun's garb. They planned to discard the traditional coif, mantle & long skirt in favor of an Oxford-grey flannel costume consisting of calf-length skirt, loose jacket, white blouse, plain black hat, nylon hose & black pumps.[6] . . . **Deportations** of Roman Catholic nuns from Poland, Hungary & Czechoslovakia to forced labor camps in Siberia were reported by Radio Free Europe Sept. 27.[7]

Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson) testified at the U.S. Embassy in London Sept. 29 that he never was a Communist Party member and did not regard himself as a participant in its movement. He testified voluntarily in connection with U.S. Subversive Activities Control Board hearings to determine whether the Natl. Council of American-Soviet Friendship was a Communist-front organization. He denied that his visit to the U.S. in 1945 under the Council's auspices was arranged by ex-CP cultural official Alexander Trachtenberg. Louis Budenz had testified that Trachtenberg claimed to have arranged for the visit.[8]

Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago, critic of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, announced Oct. 3 he had quit the Catholic Youth Org. to conduct a "personal fight" against communism. He received the 1954 Sidney Hillman Foundation Award ($1,000) for meritorious public service in New York Sept. 23.[9] . . . **Dr. Goodwin Watson,** Columbia U. education prof. & research consultant to the Guidance Center of New Rochelle, N.Y., was cleared Oct. 3 by a Larchmont (N.Y.) Community Chest committee that investigated charges of pro-Communist affiliations brought against him by the Westchester County American Legion. He was cautioned against association with "superficially laudable" groups he had not investigated sufficiently.

Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 27 appointed Neil McElroy, 49, Procter & Gamble president, as chairman of a forthcoming White House Conf. on Education. The President allotted $700,000 in federal funds Sept. 28 to states for educational conferences.[10] . . . **Korean war veterans** enrolled in U.S. colleges this fall totaled 245,000 (10% of total enrollment), including 50,000 part-time, the *N.Y. Times* reported Oct. 4.[11]

NEW BOOKS

Beyond the Hundredth Meridian: John Wesley Powell & the Second Opening of the West. By Wallace Stegner. Biog. of geologist who explored Western U.S. Sept. 9. (Houghton-Mifflin, 438 pp., $6)†

Black Power. By Richard Wright. Negro novelist discusses conditions in African Gold Coast. Sept. 22. (Harper, 358 pp., $4)†

The Dancing Bear: Berlin de Profundis. By Frances Faviell. Life in East Berlin. Sept. 27. (Norton, 246 pp., $3.50)†

The Flint Anchor. By Sylvia Townsend Warner. Satirical novel about head of English household who self-righteously ruins his entire family. Sept. 27. (Viking, 314 pp., $3.75)*

Hester Lilly & 12 Short Stories. By Elizabeth Taylor. Sept. 23. (Viking, 210 pp., $3)*

High Water. By Richard Bissell. Life aboard Mississippi river coal barge. Sept. 27. (Little, Brown, 280 pp. $3.75)*

The Huge Season. By Wright Morris. Study of 4 young members of "lost generation." Oct. 1. (Viking, 306 pp., $3.75)*

Joan of Arc. By Lucien Fabre. Transl. from French by Gerard Hopkins. Biog. of French heroine set against historical issues. Sept. 20. (McGraw-Hill, 367 pp., $5)†

Katherine. By Anya Seton. Medieval romance between Chaucer's sister-in-law & John of Gaunt Oct. 1. Lit. Guild Oct. choice. (Houghton-Mifflin, 588 pp., $3.95)*

The Love Letters of Phyllis McGinley. Light verse. Sept. 17. (Viking, 116 pp., $3)

MacArthur: 1941-1951. By Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby & John Chamberlin. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's ex-Chief of Intelligence gives laudatory account of his strategy from Bataan to Korea. Sept. 29. (McGraw-Hill, 441 pp., $5.75)†

Margin of Error. By Mary Borden. 9 British passengers on crash-bound plane for Africa. Sept. 15. (Longmans, Green, 249 pp., $3.50)*

Melbourne. By Lord David Cecil. 2d half of biog. of Queen Victoria's Prime Minister. Sept. 20. (Bobbs-Merrill, 450 pp., $5)†

Most Likely To Succeed. By John Dos Passos. Rise & fall of Leftwing playwright. Sept. 27. (Prentice-Hall. 310 pp., $3.50)*

No Time for Sergeants. By Mac Hyman. Humorous account of Georgia boy in occupied Germany. Oct. 1. BOMC Oct. choice. (Random House, 214 pp., $2.95)*

The Remarkable Mr. Jerome. By Anita Leslie. Biog. of American grandfather of Winston Churchill. Sept. 23. (Holt, 312 pp., $4)†

The White & The Gold: The French Regime in Canada. By Thomas B. Costain. French exploration & attempts to develop feudal society in Canada. Sept. 24. (Doubleday, 482 pp., $5)*

The Wicked Pavilion. By Dawn Powell. Greenwich Village café is meeting place for group of frustrated semi-bohemians. Sept. 9. (Houghton-Mifflin, 206 pp., $3.50)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 327B3 2—163F1 3—Vol. XIII, p. 441G1-A2 4—p. 132C3; Vol. XIII, 359D3 5—Vol. XII, p. 95P 6—Vol. XII, 307G 7—p. 303D2 8—Vol. XII, p. 229H; V, 378A-B 9—p. 303C2 10—254D1 11—Vol. XIII, p. 441D2 12—Vol. XIII, 72J 13—Vol. XII, 55N-P

OBITUARIES

George W. Armstrong, 88, Texas oil-steel industrialist & banker, Mississippi plantation owner, white-supremacy advocate; Oct. 1 in Natchez, Miss. (His purported offer of a $50 million endowment to Jefferson Military Coll. in Natchez on condition that it teach white supremacy and bar persons of African & Asian descent was rejected in 1949.)[12]

Leopold Atlas, 46, scenarist-playwright; Sept. 30 in North Hollywood, Calif. of heart attack.

Rear Adm. Miles R. Browning, 56, chief of staff to Adm. Halsey in Pacific during World War II; Sept. 29 in Boston.

Robert Lee Doughton, 90, Dem. Rep. in Congress from N.C. 1910-52, House Ways & Means Co. chrmn. 19 yrs. during FDR & Truman Admins., author of tax & social security laws; Sept. 30 in Laurel Springs, N.C.[13]

Francesco Cardinal Borgongini Duca, 70, Papal Nuncio to Italy since 1929; Oct. 4 in Rome.

Rev. Ambrose Hyland, 54, R.C. priest who supervised establishment of first church in a U.S. prison (at Clinton State, Dannemora, N.Y.); Oct. 3 of suffocation & burns when his car caught fire near Schroon Lake, N.Y.

Albert Mitchell, 51, U.S. forgn. aid official, ex-radio "Answer Man" (WOR, N.Y.); Oct. 4 in Paris.

Dr. Henry P. Packard, 80, Presbyterian medical missionary in Iran 1906-44, who intervened often during native wars 1915-19 to save Christians from death at hands of Moslem Kurds; Oct. 4, Duarte, Calif.

Prof. Edwin C. Schneider, 80, biologist who developed fitness test for USAF flyers during World War I; Oct. 3 in Middletown, Conn.

Dr. George Harrison Schull, 80, Princeton botanist & geneticist who developed hybrid corn; Sept. 29 in Princeton, N.J.

Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, 77, organizer & comdr. of first wing of Royal Flying Corps (later RAF) in 1912; Sept. 30 in London.

Dr. William Linn Westermann, 81, Columbia U. historian, authority on economy of ancient civilizations & papyrus writings; Oct. 4 in White Plains, N.Y.

Harrie Clinton White, 78, toy mfr. whose firm introduced "Kiddie Kar"; Sept. 29, N. Bennington, Vt.

SPORTS

Giants Sweep World Series

The NL New York Giants completed a consecutive-game sweep of the World Series, 4 games to 0, by defeating the AL Cleveland Indians Oct. 1 & 2 in Municipal Stadium, Cleveland. The Indians had been pre-Series betting favorites.

The Giants brought the world baseball title to the NL for the first time since St. Louis won it in the 1946, and became the 10th team to win in 4 games since the modern Series was established in 1903. Scores of the games in Cleveland:

3d game Oct. 1 (attendance 71,555):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
N.Y.	6	10	1	Gomez (won), Wilhelm	Westrum
Cleve.	2	4	2	Garcia (lost), Houtteman, Narleski, Mossi	Hegan, Naragon

Jim (Dusty) Rhodes, Giant batting hero of Series, pinch-hit single to drive in 2 runs during 3-run rally in 3d—his 3d Series pinch hit in 3 attempts. Willie Mays hit 3 singles for N.Y. Vic Wertz homered for Cleve.

4th game Oct. 2 (attendance 78,102):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
N.Y.	7	10	3	Liddle (won), Wilhelm, Antonelli	Westrum
Cleve.	4	6	2	Lemon (lost), Newhouser, Narleski, Mossi, Garcia	Hegan

Monte Irvin with double & single, Al Dark & Don Mueller with 3 singles each starred at bat for N.Y. Hank Majeski pinch-hit 3-run homer, Wertz hit double & single for Cleve.

[See p. 328A-B1 for first 2 games played in Polo Grounds, New York]

Leading hitters in Series among team regulars: **Cleve.**—Wertz (8 hits in 16 times at bat for .500 avg.); **N.Y.**—Dark (7-17-.412), Mueller (7-18-.389), Henry Thompson (4-11-.364 plus 7 bases on balls).[1] . . . **Attendance & receipts** (4-game totals): 251,507 persons paid $1,566,203.38 net and radio-TV rights earned $1,075,000 for the major league players' pension fund. Players' share from receipts & pre-game TV show: $881,763.72 (for 4 top clubs in NL & AL). Giants won $370,-340.76 (30 full shares of $11,147.90 each), Indians $246,893.84 (34 full shares of $6,712.50). All players' shares set Series records.

Detroit Tigers (AL) Oct. 1 signed Stanley (Bucky) Harris, 58, ex-Washington mgr., to replace Fred Hutchinson, 35, who resigned Sept. 30 as Detroit mgr.[2] . . . **Star rookies** in the major leagues this year as selected Oct. 3 by *The Sporting News* poll of sportswriters, umpires & players: (NL)—Wally Moon, St. Louis outfielder; (AL)—Bob Grim, N.Y. pitcher.[3] . . . **Pitchers** with lowest earned-run averages this year (by AP Oct. 5): NL—John Antonelli, N.Y., 2.29 per 9 innings; AL—Mike Garcia, Cleveland, 2.64.

Other Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 2—Baltimore 20, N.Y. 14; Pittsburgh 37, Washington 7. **Oct. 3**—Los Angeles 24, San Francisco 24; Philadelphia 35, Chicago Cardinals 16; Chicago Bears 10, Green Bay 3.

College Oct. 2

Ala. 28, Vndblt. 14
Arkansas 20, TCU 13
Army 26, Michigan 7
Bos. C. 12, Temple 9
Bos. U. 41, Conn. 13
Carnegie 23, Lafyt. 21
Cinci. 40, Tulsa 7
Colgate 18, H.Cross 0
Colorado 27, Kan. 0
Colo.AM 14, Brig.Y. 13
Del. 21, Lehigh 0
Duke 7, Tennessee 6
Fla. 19, Auburn 13
Fordm. 13, Rutgers 7
Ga. Tech 10, SMU 7
Ind. 34, Col. Pac. 6
Iowa 48, Montana 6
Kentucky 7, LSU 6
Mass. 13, Harvard 7
Miami(Fla.)19,
Baylor 13*
Miami(O.)27, Marqt. 26
Minn. 46, Pittsburgh 7
Miss. 52, Villnva. 0
Miss.St. 46, Ark.St. 13
Mo. 35, Kan. St. 7
Navy 42, Dartmth. 7
Nebr. 39, Iowa St. 20
N.C. 7, Tulane 7
Ohio St. 21, Calif. 13
Okla.AM13, Tex.Tech13
Penn St. 13, Syrac. 0
Prnctn. 54, Colmba. 20
Purdue 27, N. Dame 14
Quantico 20, Detrt. 0*
Rice 41, Cornell 20
San Jose 38, Ida. 7
Stanford 12, Ill. 2
Tex. 40, Wash. St. 14
Tex.AM 6, Georgia 0
UCLA 12, Maryland 7
USC 12, N'west'n 7
Utah 7, Oregon 6
Va. 14, G.Wash. 13
VMI 19, Richmd. 6
VPI 18, Clemson 7
Wake F. 26, NC St. 0
Wash. 7, Ore. St. 7
W.Va. 26, S.C. 6
Wichita 54, Drake 6*
Wm.& Mary 27, Penn 7
Wisc. 6, Mich. St. 0
Wyo. 23, Denver 21
Yale 26, Brown 24

Horse Racing. $61,000 Woodward Stakes at Belmont Park, N.Y. Oct. 2: won by Mrs. Ada L. Rice's Pet Bully, Willie Hartack up, for $43,700. . . . $61,000 Matron Stakes at Belmont Park Oct. 1: won by Wheatley Stable's High Voltage, Eddie Arcaro up, for $49,330. . . . 40 million-franc ($114,-285) Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp (Paris) Oct. 3: won by Mme. J. Cochery's Sica Boy, Rae Johnstone up (for $78,568).

Speedboat Racing. Intl. Trophy Race at Elizabeth City, N.C. Oct. 3: won by Jos. L. Schoenith's *Gale V*, Bill Cantrell driving.[4]

Tennis. American Zone Davis Cup finale in Mexico City Oct. 3-4: U.S. team defeated Mexico, 4 matches to one. The U.S. qualified to meet Sweden, European Zone champion, in Brisbane Dec. 17-19 for the right to play Australia in the Challenge Round in Sydney Dec. 29-31.[5]

Mrs. J. Walter Hoopes of Wilmington, Del. won the U.S. senior women's golf title at Rye, N.Y. Sept. 30.[6]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

Floods inundated 41,665 sq. mi. of land in mainland China this year, the New China news agency of Peiping reported Sept. 29. It said more than 10 million people were evacuated from Yangtze & Hwai River flood zones in Hupeh, Hunan & Hanhwei provinces.[7] . . . Death toll in the sinking Sept. 26 of the Japanese ferryboat *Toya Maru* was revised upward Oct. 3 to 1,172. A Japanese Legislative committee investigating the disaster held that the boat captain, Koichi Kondo, had mishandled his ship by anchoring it too close to a beach and not ordering its abandonment during the typhoon.[8] . . . Body of the 137th victim of the Sept. 27 train wreck in Hyderabad was found Sept. 30.[9] . . . Tropical storms & floods in Honduras were reported Sept. 30 to have caused 2 deaths & heavy damage. USAF planes & helicopters flew food & medical aid to the country from the U.S. that day.

Crime News

Count Adolph von Rosen, 56, Swedish ex-diplomat who represented the U.S. & other Allied nations in Berlin during World War II, shot his wife, Barbro, 43, to death and killed himself Sept. 30 near Flen, Sweden. He was said to have been depressed over financial reverses. . . . W. N. Merida Jr., 23, was sentenced to life imprisonment Sept. 28 in Barbourville, Ky. for the murder of his pregnant wife, Beatrice, 20. He was convicted of having hit her with a jack-handle & then run over her with his truck to make her death appear accidental. . . . Mrs. Anna Cecilia Pigg, 29, French war bride, was freed Sept. 29 when a grand jury in Dayton, Ohio refused to indict her for the shot-gun slaying May 29 of her husband, John, 43. Pigg was described as having been drunk & abusive. . . . Carl Willis Strickland, 21, U.S. Navy airman of Rocky Mt., N.C., was sentenced to 18 years in prison Sept. 29 in Leonardtown, Md. for the murder May 29 of WAVE Irene Marion Conole, 26.

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Actress Marilyn Monroe filed suit for divorce Oct. 5 in Santa Monica, Calif. against ex-baseball star Joe DiMaggio on grounds of mental cruelty. She blamed "conflicting career demands" for breakup of their 9-mo. marriage.[10] . . . **Leonard Hankins** of Dawson Springs, Ky., who was released from Stillwater (Minn.) Prison in 1951 after serving 18 years for a murder he didn't commit, was awarded a $300 a-mo. Minnesota state pension for life Sept. 30 by the Minnesota State Claims Comm. . . . **Lt. Col. James Greenway**, 48, of Seattle, Wash. was rescued by fellow passengers after an emergency escape hatch of a United Air lines DC-6 en route from Chicago to Cleveland Oct. 4 blew off and he was drawn halfway out of the plane.

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*Oct. 1 1—see p. 328D-F1 2—p. 328B2 3—p. 328G1 4—p. 320B2 5—p. 320B2; Vol. XIII, 440C1 6—Vol. XIII, p. 336A1 7—p. 304C2 8—p. 328C3 9—p. 329B3 10—p. 24G3